TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1908.

ond at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year..... 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publis Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau treet; Secretary of the Association, Frankfin Sartlett, 5 Nassau street.

The daily and Sunday SUN is on sale in Londo at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings, North-umberland avenue; Pall Mall American and Coonial Exchange, Cariton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and unday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capuoines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that ourpose.

### Mr. Taft on General Grant's Early Habits.

During the operations against Vicksburg in the spring of 1863 Secretary STANTON sent CHARLES A. DANA to the front to investigate conditions and to report confidentially. Mr. Dana's letters to Mr. STANTON supplied to the War Department and to President LINCOLN that sort of information which was needed above all things at Washington just at that time the truthful conclusions of a just, patriotic and absolutely fearless observer. LINCOLN and STAN-TON got what they wanted. It is pretty well known now that the large result of that correspondence was GRANT'S retention in command, a momentous decision, involving the course of subsequent events all the way to Appomattox. Mr. Dana's view of GRANT's character and abilities and usefulness to the cause of the Union was that which history has confirmed; and yet he did not hesitate to write as follows to STANTON on July 13. 1863, from Cairo:

"Lieutenant-Colonel RAWLINS, GRANT'S Assistant Adjutant-General, is a very industrious, consc tious man, who never loses a moment, and never gives himself any indulgence except swearing and scolding. He is a lawyer by profession, a townsman of GRANT'S, and has great influence over him especially because he watches him day and night, and whenever he commits the folly of tasting liquor hastens to remind him that at the beginning of the war he gave him [RAWLINS] his word of honor not to touch a drop as long as it

The early infirmity of General GRANT to which Mr. TAFT referred in his address on Decoration Day was not merely a matter of the Mexican war period. It was an element considerable and deeply considered during the earlier days of his career in the great war itself. In spite of it GRANT was what he was, and in spite of it he became what he became. STANTON knew the facts. LINCOLN knew the facts; and no surviving person who was in a position at Vicksburg that enabled him to know those facts is likely to statement concerning General RAWLINS and General GRANT, written for no eyes but those of President LINCOLN and his War Secretary.

Why should not Secretary TAFT mention as he did a fact which history will never blink? What is to be gained by erecting in the minds of the present and the coming generations of Americans any false ideal of the Union commander's personality or any fictitious conception of the circumstances of his wonderful achievement?

We venture the opinion that if a political campaign were not now impending. and if the orator of Saturday last were not a leading candidate for exalted office. not only would these remarks of his have passed without adverse comment in any quarter but they would actually have been applauded in the spirit and in the sense in which they were manifestly intended by Mr. TAFT. It seems to us an insensate thing to understand them in the opposite sense, and an unfair proceeding to attempt to turn them to the Secretary's political disadvantage.

The Open Door in the Senate. Aside from the satisfaction which the Republican majority in the Senate must have derived from the passage of the currency bill in spite of the dogged filibuster by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, the elder statesmen, we undertake to say, were relieved when the obstruction ended without any serious damage to the Senate rules, which, as Mr. LA FOLLETTE observed tartly, were not designed to muzzle debate. It is true that the Vice-President took the bull by the horns when a point could be made against the arch filibuster, and that the Vice-President asserted a right to count a quorum, but when the smoke of battle cleared away there remained the privilege of unlimited talk provided one or

more Senators could furnish it.

The Senate had one opportunity to get rid of Mr. LA FOLLETTE, but refrained from exercising its power. The opportunity came when the Senator from Wisconsin declared that he was obliged to cross-examine Mr. ALDRICH because the Senator from Rhode Island would not answer his questions frankly. Thereupon Mr. FORAKER asked that Mr. La FOL-LETTE be required to take his seat, under Rule XIX., which provides among other things that if any Senator "in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator," he may be required by the presiding officer to take his seat, and he shall not resume without leave of the Senate. Mr. La FOLLETTS took his seat, and the floor could have been taken from him then and there, but upon a motion by Mr. Gore hoped Mr. La Follette would be allowed to go on, the Senate voted, 46 to 1 let" depends of course on the answer to the preliminary question whether under of Oklahoma, Mr. Hale saying that he flibustering, although it had had enough | the traditional conditions of the English

Of course it may be argued that the

elder statesmen did not want to make a martyr of Battle Bos, but the reason went far deeper: they were more concerned about not making a precedent that might return to plague the Senate. That this view is sound seems to be proved by the following colloquy after Mr. La FOLLETTE resumed with a submission that he had not intended to impute anything improper to Mr. ALDRICH:

"Mr. GALLINGER-Does the Senator recall the fact that at an earlier hour of the day he spoke of such Senators as are free? I recall that he used that language.

"Mr. La FOLLETTE-Perhaps I did. "Mr. GALLENGER-Yes.

" Mr. La POLLETTE-I do not recall, however, the was interrupted in my remarks at that time. "Mr. GALLINGER-The Senator was not. might to have been "

That is to say, Rule XIX. might have been invoked against the unparliamentary Senator and the floor taken from him. The victory for the Aldrich-Vreeland bill was won only when Senator GORE, who labored under the infirmity of blindness, stopped talking and neither Mr. STONE nor Mr. LA FOLLETTE was in the chamber to continue the filibuster. Then a rollcall, for which Mr. ALDRICH had artfully prepared the way by removing the usual preliminaries, was begun and obstruction died a natural death under the Senate rules, as the proprieties

required. For those materialists who would like to see a closure rule adopted in the Senate, or the House restrictions accepted which would amount to much the same thing, there is little encouragement in the methods which the astute Mr. ALD-RICH took to check and disrupt the La Follette filibuster. The door still remains open for a successful filibuster. provided it attracts a sufficient number of Senators with confidence in their cause and a resolution to talk to death the bill obnoxious to them.

Expenditures of the Government. In GROVER CLEVELAND'S last term as President the expenditures of the Government, from the beginning of the fiscal vear 1893-94, were:

1893 94. 1894 95. 1895 96. \$442,605,750 \$489,178,426 \$484,678,654 \$448,489,628 In 1897 Mr. McKINLEY became President, and in the following year the Spanish war was fought. The expenditures in Mr. McKinley's first Administration were:

1897-96. 1898-99. 1899-1900. \$532.381,202 \$700.008.564 \$500.068.871 \$621.598.546 Mr. McKinley served six months of his second term. Since his death the expenditures of the Government have

	1901-02 \$598,088,908	1904-05 \$720,105,49
	1902-03 640.328,450	1906-06 736,717,58
	1909-04 725,984,946	1906-07 762,488,75
	For the period 18	
	tures of the Gove	
	were \$8.08. For the	vear ended June
	30, 1907, they were	
V	has been exceeded or	aly in the civil was
	period and the yea	
	lowing it. Only in	1864 and 1865 have

### London Have a Mer Shakespeare?

the total expenditures of the Govern-

ment exceeded those for last year.

There is at last some ground for the belief that the British metropolis in its collective capacity will rear a memorial to SHAKESPEARE more adequate and imressive than the statue in Leicester square, which was erected by a private person. This is not by any means the first time that efforts have been made in this direction. Within the last century there were three attempts, the latest in 1864, to bring about a fitting commemoration of England's greatest poet, but all of them failed. Of late, however, there has been started a concerted and more promising movement to crown with appropriate honor the most distinguished name in English literature on the tercen-

enary (1916) of SHAKESPEARE'S death.

There is as vet, however, a difference of opinion as to the form which the memorial should take, a difference that must give way to agreement if this latest project is to escape miscarriage. A committee appointed at a large meeting held in 1905 at the Mansion House advised that a monument should be raised to SHAKE-SPEARE at the upper end of Portland place and that an appeal for \$1,000,000 should forthwith be made not only to all English speaking peoples but also to foreign nations. The proposal has met with a somewhat frigid reception, mainly apparently because Portland place was a green field in the times of ELIZABETH and James I., and therefore can have no association with SHAKESPEARE'S life and work. Neither is it central at the present time, being sidetracked from the rush alike of business and of society. On the other hand it would be absurd to place the projected monument on or near the site of the Globe Theatre, for few Londoners capable of appreciating the illustrious playwright would be likely ever to see it in such a locality. The consensus of feeling seems to be that the monument, if that is to be the form of the memorial, should be put in a part of the British metropolis which now is and

is likely long to remain the social centre, as, for example, Hyde Park. But would a monument be the most appropriate method of honoring the memory of a man whose specific services to his countrymen were rendered through the medium of the stage? The question was answered in the negative at a great meeting held the other day in the Lyceum Theatre under the presidency of Lord LYTTON. The participants in this meeting earnestly advocated the creation and endowment of a national theatre as the most fitting means of acknowledging the British nation's specific debt to its greatest dramatist-a theatre which should be known officially as the House of Shakespeare, just as the Théâtre Français is often called the House of Molière. Whether the erection of a temple of the

of Mr. La Follerre and wished him no stage a national playhouse would prove an effective instrument for the encouragement of high class drama and first rate acting. No doubt, as was pointed out in the meeting at the Lyceum, theatres are endowed in France and Germany, and in England itself there are precedents for the endowment of the drama's sister arts, but whether a playhouse organized on the principles and with the aims of the Comedie Française would have stimulating or cramping effects on English dramatists and English

actors is at least open to question. One thing is obvious, namely, that the two projects are likely to kill each other unless some compromise can be hit upon. Fortunately there is room for hope that an understanding can be reached, for the two committees, that in favor of a monument and that recommending a theatre, have agreed to confer and discuss the form of memorial which would be generally regarded as most worthy of the object and therefore be most likely to gain the needed support. Whatever lecision may be reached, it may be taken for granted that Americans will fervently cooperate in the too tardy recogni tion of the vast obligation of the English speaking world to SHAKESPEARE.

### "Working" the Democracy.

The other day we mentioned Mr BRYAN's proposed One Million Army and the ingenious devices of his business and advertising managers to enlist subscribers for his weekly and lure more money into his already apoplectic bank account. There is something so unctuous and so impudent in the Candidate's call upon the faithful and it reveals so nakedly his successful accumulation of wealth by assailing wealth and the reason for his deadly clutch and strong arm hold on the Democratic party that a copy of the precious document is here offered to a discriminating public:

"THE COMMONER, LINCOLN, Neb., May 25, 1908.

Mr. --- New York, N. Y. "DRAM SIR; The large amount of money being expended by the 'interests' to prevent instructe lelegates being sent to the Democratic convention t Denver is an indication of what may be expecte n the coming campaign to prevent a representa tive of the 'masses' from being elected President at the November election. The complete domina tion of the present Republican Congress by thos who enjoy the benefits of special laws is evidenced by the unheeded appeals of the people for remedial egislation. At no time in years have the people een turning in so large numbers to the Demo cratic party for relief from oppressive trusts tariffs, grafts and exactions as now. All that I needed to assure a victory for the people is a determined effort on the part of the Democrats from now until election. Organization and Education should be the watchword. Democratic club should be organized in every voting precinct and current literature should be circulated to the end that the voters may learn the Democratic positio on the issues of the campaign. By the circulation of Mr. BRYAN's speeches and editorials each week his efforts become more effective.

"Your cooperation in the past encourages us call upon you to take up the work in your neighbor hood. The Commoner is organizing an Army o One Million Workers to bring a Democratic victory. To enable those who will assist in the coming campaign to receive current literature each week and to keep in touch with the progress of the campaign we will send the Commoner weekly from now until the close of the campaign to all who will algo and return one of the enclosed certificates, accompanied by 45 cents to cover the cost of sending the paper. Will you not give your neighbors and friends an opportunity to get the Commoner by bringing this special campaign offer to their atten-

"As the renewal of your own subscription is now due, it will be renewed at the campaign rate of 60 cents per year, if remittance is made promptly We will gladly send you additional army certificate if you can use them in extending the Commoner'. influence in your community. We will also appre clate a few lines from you advising us of the political condition in your county and what issues most interest your people.

"Requesting an early response, we are, very truly

THE COMMONER, yours. By CHARLES W. BRYAN, Publisher. This is the pledge taken by the zealous Democratic "comeon" who sends his forty-five cents to Lincoln:

"I hereby enlist in the Commoner Army and pledge my assistance in bringing success to Demo cratic arms" [alms?].

Mr. GEORGE R. CRAW of Chicago has computed, we don't know or care how correctly, that a million circulation for the Commoner would mean an annual income of \$280,000 for its gifted proprietor. At any rate, the paper's cost of production must be slight; at the reduced rate there would be a profit, and of course its advertising tariff would be increased enormously. Since spring the grand effort for this Million has been making. Every Democrat, even if he "puts the money above the man," has the proud privilege of subscribing. The Denver convention is expected to be the culminant hour of the great subscription or conscription. From June to November BRYAN and his paper will bloom and boom together, and on the Wednesday after election day his next four years canvass will begin.

The hand is not more instrumental to the mouth than the Democratic party to Mr. BRYAN's pocket. In regard to his own business there is no shrewder or harder business man than this supposedly emotional orator.

Putting the Blame. The Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY of Minnesota appealed frantically and frequently to his Republican brethren in Congress in the last six months in a vain attempt to keep appropriations down. In the intervals between his unsuccessful efforts for economy the Hon. JAMES S. SHERMAN of New York and other eminent members of Uncle Jon's flock amused themsalves by telling the wicked Democrats that it was the duty, the plan and the glory of the majority to legislate, and that the majority took full responsibility for every bill that was passed and for

every measure that was killed. congress has been extravagant, wildly reckless in its appropriations. Are Mr. SHERMAN'S midsession boasts of power and acceptances of responsibility indorsed by his colleagues? Hardly. It is now put forth, on authority of Mr. TAWNEY, that the wicked Democrats, following their abandoned and hideous courses, "frustrated the efforts of the Republicans to maintain a policy of greater economy." It appears that the Democrats made curtailment of debate necessary and that for some unexplained reason economies are impossible under

gag rule such as obtained in the House during this session.

In short, the Republicans did the good the noble, the true, the statesm things that have been accomplished; on the heads of the Democrats falls the shame of deficit creation in time of peace and bad business.

Yet it is a fact that the House con sisted of 223 Republicans and 187 Democrats when the session began. It is not denied that the Republicans controlled every committee; it is notorious that the rights of the minority have been treated in a fashion to make THOMAS B. REED seem a friend of Democratic obstruction. But the Democrats are to blame for all the bad spots in the record of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress!

### Tennessee Democrats.

The runior that President ROOSKVELT has decided to appoint the Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT of Tennessee Secretary of War eads up to the usual hullabaloo over Mr. ROOSEVELT'S almost unearthly skill as a politician. We are told that Mr. WRIGHT is a Democrat, reminded of his services in the Philippines and at Tokio, and then asked to believe that his appointment to succeed the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAPI will bring Tennessee into the Republican column next November Whereupon we are presented with an opportunity to contemplate a stroke of more than mortal wisdom.

The report that Mr. WRIGHT will be made Secretary of War may be a purely romantic tale. His influence in Tennesse may be great or little for all we know. Moreover, he will probably make as good Secretary as any one could under the Roosevelt régime. It is our opinion, however, that if Tennessee goes Repubican this year-a rather unlikely event -it will do so as a result of the devastating conflict started by former Senator CARMACK's attempt to defeat Governor PATTERSON for renomination. The feuds caused by this unhappy conflict may bequeath to Tennessee a legacy of in curable bitterness. In that case the Republican electors may triumph next November. On the other hand, the intestine quarrel which is now raging with such intensity will be settled one way or another through the medium of the orimaries-in Patterson's favor accordng to all present indications-and the Tennessee Democracy will have ample time to discharge itself of rancor and get ogether for a united front against the common enemy.

The Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT is doubtees an admirable gentleman. He is a Democrat, however, and such influence as he has with his own party at home is not likely to be used, even if it could be, for the party's defeat in a Presidential election. BRYAN's nomination may embarrass the Tennessee Democracy, for indifference and discouragement will be fatal in that State, as in Maryland and Kentucky and perhaps other Southern States; but Mr. WRIGHT will cut no figure as an inducement to Republicanism. Wa may be very sure of that.

From the proceedings of the Police De partment for May 16, as recorded in the City Record, the subjoined item is extracted: PHILIP L. STRINHAUER, Seventy-fourth Pre

cinct, occupied seat in car while passengers wer standing; spat on floor of car; fined four days pay." A highly commendable decision: it is to that its terms are known youngest patrolman as well as to the oldest

# The Prond List of Johns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "J. F. F. laments the misfortune, shared with the poet Keats of being named John and what he calls "the smit ing power of its mediocrity." Yet from the time of John the Baptist I believe there is no name which has been borne by so many illustrious per

St. John the Evangelist, Don John of Austria and King John of England; John Churchill, Duke o Mariborough; John Graham of Claverhouse; John Knox and John Wesley, John Milton, John Bunya and John Locke, John Dryden and John Gay, Joh Stuart Mill, John Morley, John Tyndall, John Bright John Richard Green and Dr. John Brown, who wrote "Rab and His Friends." In the world of art we have John Hoppner and John Constable, and John Philip Kemble, the actor. To turn to our own country: Captain John Smith,

John Alden, John Endicott, Governor of Massachu setts; John Adams and John Quincy Adams, John Paul Jones, John Harvard, John Randolph of Hoanoke, John Jay and John Marshall, the great Chief Justice. We have John Motley, John Fiske and John Hay, and must not forget John Brow For painters we have John Singleton Copley and

John Sargent, and the theatre gives us John Lester Wallack, John Gilbert and John Drew. We may close the list with John C. Heenan and John Sullivan.

With these brilliant examples in every station of

life and in every occupation, "J. F. F." may be assured that if he remains a "mediocrity" it is not the fault of his name, but some innate deficie BRONXVILLE, June 1.

# Wellington on His Knees,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In connection with "M. W. H.'s" review of Oman's "History of the Peninsular War" permit me to call atte orical interest that until now seem

Allson in his "History of Europe" somewhere speaks with scorn of the fact that a Spanish Marshal boasted 'that Weilington had knelt down before him and begged for Spanish troops.' In the memoirs of the old Duchess of Roxburghe, the memoirs of the old Duchess of Roxburghe, published a few years ago, appears something like this: "I once asked the Duke of Weilington if he had ever done a thing he was ashamed of. He answered: 'Once a Spanish General said that to have Spanish troops it was etiquette for one to ask for them on his knees.' 'So,' said Wellington,'
popped right down on mine.' "A READER.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.

Munich correspondence Patt Mail Gazette.

Tectotallers will not derive much comfort from reading of the consumption of beer at the May brewing in Munich's royal court brewery. Bebrewing in Munich's royal court brewery. Be-tween the hours of 7 in the morning and 5 in the ween the hours of the first state of the first stat ordinary neer. The state and managed to account for 370,000 sausages, 4,000 pounds of mest, chiefly beef, and a million "Bretzeln," a kind of salted cracknel ring, of which the Germans are very for radishes, a very favorite account radishes, a very favorite accompaniment of beer and sausages at this season of the year, so many were eaten that they could not be counted

# King Solomon of ancient times Hit not the proper pace; Pray what would he have done to-day

He pondered on the baby case, To sift the wheat from chaff:

In this our year of grace?

Against a Roosevelt policy That legal shaft was loosed; Reactionary he became, The baby crop reduced.

Had he done such a thing to-day.
His wisdom deep to quench His wisdom deep to quench There would have been a Cauifield bill To kick him from the bench. FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL IN-TEREST.

Both British houses of Parliament have Both British houses of Parliament have voted unanimously the erection of a memorial to the late Premier, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in Westminster Abbey. As the Abbey is becoming evercrowded, Lord Lapsdowne protested in the Lords against giving away space in it unnecessarily. The Times expresses the opinion that "the Abbey ought to be reserved for those whose national services are independent of party and of merely political appreciation."

Baron Henri de Rothschild, who is a liberal amateur of the arts as well as a physician who has done a good deal of research, is building a house at Suresnes, near Paris, to be known as the "Maison des Auteurs Dramatiques Français." When it is completed and fur-nished he will hand it over, together with an endowment, to the Société des Auteurs Dramatiques, "to provide for those dramatist whom destiny or chance has not favored There are to be twenty apartments, and small theatre where the residents may produce works of their own.

The chief "pageant" in England this summe is to be given at Winchester, which for its size is perhaps the most historic city in the country. It is described as a "national pageant, and its aim will be to show through the history of the town that of the nation in the sense of its gradual welding into one people under one faith. It will begin with Alfred, and Raleigh is to figure prominently in it as "the first apostle of true imperialism On the opening day sermons will be preached in the oathedral by the Bishops of Massachu

The Pourquoi Pas? which is to carry Dr Jean Charcot's new expedition to the Antarctic, was launched this month at St. Malo, which has momentarily revived its ancient repute as a shipbuilding centre. It is a stoutly as an ordinary wooden ship of that size, 125 feet long, with three masts, and auxiliary steam of 550 horse-power. It will be manned by a crew of thirty, including officers. Dr. Charcot will sail in the latter part of July. The French Government has voted 600,000 francs toward the expenses, and liberal contributions have been made by the Rothschilds and the Societé de Géog-

# The French budgetary scheme for 1909

The Paris Mint in 1907 issued 65,000,000 coin of an average value of about 7 france 50 centimes. This included coinage for France, Tunisia, Indo-China, and also for Bolivia, which ordered 2,500,000 nickel coins. For France the twenty franc pieces were easily

Lemoine, who is being tried for fraud i connection with his alleged power of manu facturing diamonds, has received permission conduct his experiments in proof of his assertion in secret. The magistrate in charge of the case insisted at first that experts must be present, but Lemoine pleaded that this would make public and so rob him of his process. To insure his not offering as the result of his process a diamond smuggled in from outside, he has undertaken to produce the produce one five centimeters high and three i diameter, of the exact shape of the mould use n his electric furnace. The mould is placed pavilion at St. Denis, where he is working there are the shops of a company disposir of 100,000 horse-power.

The international committee of diamor merchants is said to be in a fair way to restore harmony between the hostile interests. The De Beers and Premier Mine companies have

M. Radovitch, former Prime Minister Montepegro, has been summoned from Paris to take his trial at Cettinje on a charge o high treason. He is implicated in a chara brought by the present Government against the National party of being concerned in an anarchist plot against the life of Prince Nicholas and the members of the reigning family.

The illustrious post of dramatic critic of the Paris Débats has been vacated by Emile aguet on account of ill health, and Henri de Regnier, the poet, who gave the Hyde lec tures in the United States six or seven years ago, has succeeded to it.

The labor laws in France for the protection of women and children only extend at present to those employed in industrial as die tinct from commercial establishments. Thus, when a child is seen on the streets carrying too heavy a load a prosecution follows if it is employed by an industrial concern, but nothing is done if it belongs to a comme nouse. The Minister of Labor, M. Viviani, has introduced a bill to remove this illogical dis-

Lecturing in Paris on the "Miracles of Lourdes," the Abbé Coubé limited the curative power of "suggestion" to functional as distinct from organic disease and asserted cer and tuberculosis, had been completel

Recent German complaints about the action of France in Morocco have been met by the publication in the French press of statistics showing that German trade Morocco has vastly increased during the period of the French intervention. In the Casabianca region alone it has risen from 00,000 france to 3,900,000 france.

The International Congress Against Pornog raphy, held this month in Paris, was much strengthened by the action of the Societies des Gens de Lettres, which was officially represented at it. The leading men of letters in France had hitherto held aloof from such campaigns, or at all events taken no active

Paul Doumer, ex-President of the French Chamber and ex-Governor of Indo-China has renewed his campaign for stimulating the commercial efforts of his compatriots in South America. He asserted the other day at Bordeaux that they could exercise a preponderating economic influence in South America, and especially in Brazil, a country of boundless opportunities

The visit of a party of French students to Berlin, where they were received with marked attentions, has caused violent disturbances in the Latin Quarter. Professor Andler, wh couples the chair of German literature at the Sorbonne and who conducted the party, has been attacked several times since his return and prevented from lecturing.

In the debate whether the Franco-British exhibition shall be open on Sundays, as pubic opinion in France desires, or not, a canon of Canterbury has been quoting figures from St. Louis fairs, which closed on Sundays, made much more money than those at Chicago and Buffalo, which violated the Sabbath.

Considerable progress has been made with a scheme for temporary interchanges of public school teachers between different parts of the British Empire.

Obsolete ships of the British navy were sold at Sheerness dockyard this month for prices varying from £21,700 for the battle ship Devastation, built in 1871 at a cost of £430,748, to £900 for a gunboat built in the same year at a cost of £11,712. A wooden line of battle ship built at Bombay in 1831 fetched £5,573, and a hulk of 1814 £1,800.

A correspondent writes to the London Times to suggest that the considerable number of artists whose works are accepted for the Royal Academy but not hung through lack of space, might have their names printer on the backs of the catalogue as some slight mitigation of their hard fate.

A Paris paper complains that no journalist has yet been buried in the Pantheon, and mentions as representatives of the craft who sught to be there Châteanbriand. Benjamin

Constant, Paul Louis Courrier, Armand Carrel, Emile de Girardin and Louis Veuillet.

The Mayor of a country commune in France has had the following notice printed and posted on the walls of the village: "Article I.

To put an end to complaints addressed to us we forbid Mile. Marie Bouvier, servant at Mme. Watz's, to use the church harmonium. without our personal authorization. As she does not understand the instrument, she may spoil it. Article II.—We invite Mile. Bouvier to obey our decision under pain of incurring the fine or other penalty authorized by law.

# CELTIC ORIGINS.

A Jersey Theory of Early Relations E tween Ireland and Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You interesting citation from the Gaelic American on the Irish origin of the Clinton family has prompted me to ask of your readers whether the imperial Mikado family of Japan is not descended from the McAdoos of Ireland The character of the Japanese, warlike, artisthe character of the Japanese, warlike, artis-tically gifted and witty, points to a connection with Ireland in prehistoric times. This is also indicated by the presence of a primitive white race, the Ainos or more accurately Einos, Eiros, Eirinn [Irish?], whose dark hair, blue eyes, valor, courtesy and eloquence imme-diately recall the Irish to any trained anthro-polation. pologist. The Japanese war cry of "Banzai" is merely a worn down Mongolian corruption

To prove this thoroughly would require ten

SUN. The chief changes (according to Zimmer, "Nennius Vindicatus") were these: Erin mer, "Nennius Vindicatus"; were these: Erin wore down to the Mongolian monosyllable "ban," which came to mean "giory," and "cobragh," meaning "forever," was translated into the Japanese "zai" (forever).

Now for the historical evidence. In an old Irish romance called "The Voyage of Maeldune," written about 700 A. D., Dermod McAdoo, having killed an Irish king, flees to a far western island with all his followers. Maeldune, the king's son follows the murderer with sixty chosen followers. After a long voyage Maeldune finds Dermod McAdoo established as king over a large island inhabited by yellow skinned men inordinately devoted to wrestling, hot baths and kimosos. Maeldune has a vision in which a holy hermit warns him to spare McAdoo's life, forgiving him as a Christian should, and foretella great future for McAdoo and his whole race.

PHELIM TURLOUGH MCFIBB.

ORANGE, N. J., May \$1.

# REVOLT OF A SUFFERER.

Some Noises That Inspire Poetry on Wash ington Heights. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have lived

in New York since last December, and during that time it is not an exaggeration to say that I have had about four nights of undisturbed rest. I think that in the daytime New York is not more noisy that other large cities where I have lived, but when night comes down upon us here the reign of bedlam begins. It seems that the residents of this city rest not day or night." "rest not day or night."

Aside from noise the building where we live is all that could be desired, but we have barking dogs

n the neighborhood and howling cats galore in the courts. I am a lover of animals, but I think that the annihilation of some of these disturbers of the peace would mean the saving of shattered nerves if not of human lives. One night recently I was awakened by a feline battle in the court be low (we are fertunate enough to be up four flights) which continued for about fifteen minutes, with in terjections in the way of windows thrown up and smothered profanity until a shower of sent "the wild echoes flying."

The annoyances and abominations of darkness could be endured with greater fortitude if they were confined to unthinking animals, but quite as many of them come under the head of "man's in-humanity to man." On one night, the memory of us, operatic trills from across the way, the pitifu crying of an infant, who probably thought itself in pandemonium, the shricks of a feline quartet, and all kept up until long after midnight. Our janitor, who is a model of patience, does the

best he/can to prevent a declaration of war, but even he is helpless. To use his mild language, "It's flerce, and no mistake." How he ever sleeps in his basement apartment is a matter for wonder I think if he could compare notes with his predecessor, Job. his list of grievances and disciplinary

and although this is a cause for congratulation, we are not exempt from one more nulsance, as there is one floor above us, and the occupant directly over-head has the tread of an elephant. If this were all liers at midnight and dawn, but she performs evo lutions with a carpet sweeper about sunrise and has a propensity for throwing things on the floor. One nday night when she entertained guests the per-rmances were kept up until after 11 o'clock, with effects of which I have kept a record in the following

Oh, apartment life is lovely when the ceilings the on, apartment of the control of the

End is elephantine plunges Till the chandellers rattle like a pedier's cart of tin.

Sunday night we have Caruso and the bonnie "High land Fling."
Everything but roller skating and the famous "Pigeon Wing."
"Till we dream of Tam o' Shanter

And his wondrous midnight canter witches trailing after like scared base upon the wing.

When the midnight revel ceases and the footfal lighter grow,
Then we know the light weight madam has con

cluded to lay low,
For the bumping noise decreases As our nerves have gone to pieces, And her voice and feet are slient ere the mornin

sunbeams glow. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, June 1. Not a Minute to Waste.

From the Kennebec Journal.
"Years ago," said an Auburn woman who is

years young, "It was counted a sin among the good wives of the little Maine town where I was born to waste a single moment of time. I have heard m other tell the story of one dame who muc candalized the church people on one never to be forgotten occasion. People who went early to church were surprised one Sabbath morning to see Aunt Betsy sitting 'way up in front, a gray yarn stocking in her hands and her knitting needles clicking merrily away as she worked. The minister stopped in surprise as he passed her on his was to the pulpit, but the old lady was not one whi disturbed by his disapproving air. Smiling se renely she said complacently, 'Thought I'd kni; a stitch while the people are gathering. I heve was one to waste a minute, Elder,' and the good dame continued to click her needles, while the hor-rified minister hastened to his desk. Not till he began his sermon did Aunt Betsy lay saide her

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I am amuse at the Boaton correspondent who in to-day's Sun uses Darwin's argument of old maids and clover by applying it to the dog, sheep and human life

This scarcity of wool surprises us, as the Bosto buyers declined to offer us a price on this year's DENVER, Col., May 28.

England's Oldest Spinster. From the London Standard. The death has taken place at Peterborough and believed to be the oldest spinster in the courtry. She was within a few days of entering he hundredth year. On attaining her nihetieth birth day she had a letter of congratulation from Queen

In Workhouse 70 Years. From the London Standard.
At the meeting of the Plomesgate Board of Guar dians the clerk reported the death of George Smith, who, he stated, had been an inmate of the work. house for more than seventy years.

I dreamed fast night an angel came to me And placed within my hand the golden key Of fortune. "Idfe's best treasures wait For thee," quoth he, "beyond the sunrise gate."

I wandered through the night with visions rare Of finding stores of gold and sliver there: Of drifts of lustrous, scintillating gems Fit to adorn some monarch's diadems.

Then when the dawn lit up the eastern sky And I swoke to find the dream gone by.
The sunrise gate before mine eyes swung of
And there my treasures lay—love, health and OLD AGE PENSIONS.

A Scot's Argument in Payor of Govern-ment Aid to the Aged Poor. From the London Spectator.

May I explain why I and others whom I

know welcome the old age pension scheme of the Government, although we are in no sense to be classed as Socialists? In the first place,

although at first sight it seems scarcely logi-onl, I should like to give some personal de-

tails, indicating how such pensions can be

dren, seven sons and five daughters. My father was a country blacksmith, like his father and grandfather before him, but he himself had to give up this occupation on account of chest trouble. He came into the city and became merely a builder's laborer at 16 shillings a week. Being scarcely of the ordinary quality, however, he was soon put in charge of a squad, but his wages never exceeded 24 shillings a week. On this he educated and brought up his family, for my a bank before free education came in. The family—four of them are dead—all did well. We were all excessively if might say) fond of reading, due to my mother, who had two heroes—William Gladstone and Thomas Carlyle. She saw defects in both; but beyond these she appreciated the sterling qualities in both, and nothing delighted her better, while many of us were still at home, than for some of the family to read aloud a verbatim report of one of Gladstone's speeches from the Scoteman or a few chapters from Carlyle. My eldest brother was one of the Rhodesian pioneers, and is settled there now in good circumstances. My elder brother was for a time in the service of the Caps Government, but has now two considerable farms in Griqua-land. I myself hold an official appointment with a good salary. I may say that the house-hold never received a penny of assistance from any outside source. Of course members of the family as they grew up helped with the others. It was necessarily an abstemious but a very happy household, Liquor was quite unknown, apart from a very small supply at the New Year for visitors. The only luxury my father permitted himself was his pipe, which he enjoyed greatly, although it is curious that only one of his sons emokes. His chief recreation—and he taught us all to love it—was a Saturday afternoon walk for some miles into the country, and our greatest punishment as boys was to be deprived of it punishment as boys was to be deprived of it for any special fault. So far as we were concerned we were absolutely unconcerned about any pension or other similar scheme, and I have no doubt there are many thousands of the same kind still, although self-consciousness has certainly entered to a large extent into the lives of the working classes. On the other hand, I happen to be a trustee and elder in a large city parish church (of Scotland), and one of our difficulties there is to help in some way many deserving old noor On the other hand, I mappen to be a trustee and elder in a large city parish church (of Scotland), and one of our difficulties there is to help in some way many deserving old poor persons. Let me mention two cases that I have had occasion personally to deal with in the last fortnight. One is a woman of 72. She was the second wife of a person who died some years ago, and had the good fortune to be left about £100 by her husband. Unfortunately a son of her husband by the former wife who was in business borrowed the money; he has since become bankrupt, losing everything, and this person has no claim on him even for ordinary maintenance, as she is no blood relative. I am sorry to say she has been obliged to seek parochial relief, but I hope only temporarily, for she is just such a person as an old age pension would come to as a godeend. The other case is that of an old couple, also over 70, with one daughter, a well doing servant girl. The husband was for more than forty years in the service of a railway company, and has a pension from them of 2s. 6d. a week; he has es additional from his trade society; but this is their whole income beyond what their daughter can spare from her limited wages. They are a most frugal and deserving couple, who have never thought of parochial relief, and I had the pleasure of telling them the morning after Mr. Asquith presented his budget that they are likely soon to have a small Government pension to ease their last years. I sincerely hous it will dome soon.

May I say this further? I notice that ex-

are likely soon to have a small Government pension to ease their last years. I sincerely hone it will come soon.

May I say this further? I notice that exception is taken to the pension scheme on the ground that it will sep the self-respect of working people. My experience is that nothing says the self-respect of poop people more effectually than indiscriminate private charity, which is not only inadequate, but fosters a most objectionable spirit of expectation. A Government pension, to which the whole public indirectly contributes in the years of ability, will no more say self-respect than free education does, which is contributed to in the same way and has no effect of the kind that I have observed. I hope, foo, the pension scheme will very largely kill the present poor law system, which, in our district at least, although necessary, is to a large extent pernicious in its workings. I would like to add that I feel the pension scheme, so far as outlined, is subject to improvement in to add that I feel the pension scheme, so far as outlined, is subject to improvement in some respects. For example, in place of making 5 shillings the stereotyped sum, and that to persons with an income under a certain amount, I should prefer a maximum of the whole income to be fixed—say 18 shillings a week, with a maximum pension of shillings; in this way a person with 10 shillings will receive the maximum pension of 5 shillings, a person with an independent income of 12s. 8d. would receive be pension of 2s. 8d., and so on. But details of the kind can surely be left to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Scott.

Reports just issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs give the following summary of the foreign commerce of the Philippine Islands in 1807 calen-dar year: Philippine Commerce, 1807.

The excess of exports over imports was \$2.666,687.

Cotton and its manufactures...... 4,165,744 2,266,264 1,856,660 1,168,548 deat and dairy products ..... Animeis...
Wheat flour.
Mimeral offs...
Leather and its manufactures..... Wood and its manufactures..... 344,996 7,408,868 The exports of the Philippines classify as:

Sugar... Copre... Tobacce and he manufactures..... 4,784,15 ancous. ...................... That ports in the Philippines besides I rising in importance is evident by the table: 6,149,00 ..... 1,000,809

7amboanga...... 410,471 Imports of free entry fallway supplies during the year amounted in value to \$2,445,550, of which \$1,075,971 was from the United States, \$504,445 from Great Britain and \$372,288 from Australasia By act of Congress the Importation of opium into the Islands has been profibited except by the Government and for medicinal purposes, and registration by the Philippine Commission looks toward ultimate suppression of the opium traffic. The November and December Imports of the drug were less than \$2,000 in value.

Much Travelled Indian.

Robert Sewell of Sticham, a Creek Indian, is one of the most widely travelled men in Oklahoma, having been in England and on the Continent of Europe, besides having claimed a residence in both South America and Australia. He has been ground the about from the continent of the c some, and was absent from his country and people more than twenty-five years. He returned only two years ago, just in time to claim his rights as a

The Traveller. Knicker-The seat of government will soon be in